

# NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, August 7, 1849. No. 6.

## SKETCH BOOK.

The first number of this beautifully printed book contains, *The Author's Account of Himself, and Voyage to England—Roscoe—The Wife—Rip Van Winkle.*

The second number contains, *English Writers on America—Rural Life in England—The Broken Heart—The Art of Book-making.*

Too many of our periodical works decline immediately after their commencement; but in our opinion the second number of this work is better than the first. The two articles that stand at the head of it are very interesting. In the first the author reproves the writers in our newspapers of articles calculated to increase and perpetuate the animosity which the blood of the revolution and the anger of the last war have occasioned. It is consonant with the best feelings of our nature, to look with some affection upon the land which gave birth to our fathers, which nourished the spark of liberty that warms our hearts, and which is the seat of our poets, philosophers, and historians. Why should we not endeavour to allay the animosities of former times, and cultivate a spirit of peace with all mankind? The fear of oppression has passed away forever, and the utmost rancour of party spirit can no longer impute to any one a design to reduce these provinces under the power of Great Britain. What then should prevent us from renewing that kindness which should subsist between those who have sprung from the same root? There are very many of the inhabitants of Great Britain who look towards us with affection, and at the commencement of the war of the revolution our friends appeared openly in the house of parliament. If the kindness that was then felt has diminished, it is

in consequence of a supposed dislike on our part, and will probably revive again when we show more cordiality.

*Rural Life in England* is a beautiful description of the comforts and elegancies that may be enjoyed by the rich in a fully peopled country. The greatest riches could not command so many luxuries here; but we may readily console ourselves for the want of perfect comfort in the richer classes, by the comfort that is spread over the whole land, and by the total want of absolute poverty among any class that is willing to labour.

## AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

We have received the communication of H. and are perfectly willing to admit that many of the advocates of American manufactures may be guided by higher motives than a regard to self interest. We are not averse to manufactures in this country, but abhor the interference of government in directing our plan of acquiring wealth. So far as regards preparation for our defence, every man will be willing that manufactures should be forced: the price of the article is of no weight in the argument. If what he hints were true—that it was necessary to take possession of Amelia island, and admit vessels laden with the labours of our enemy, in order to obtain clothing for our troops—the evil might be corrected, if the government would make a contract to have clothing for the peace establishment manufactured at home. In the event of another war with Great Britain, these manufactories could be extended rapidly enough to supply (with the aid for a few months of the foreign goods already in the country) our whole army. A return to peace would not destroy

such establishments, though it would lessen their operations. All this is predicated upon the supposition, that we could derive manufactured goods from no country but England; but the industrious inhabitants of France, Holland, and Germany, are now free from the ravages of war, and England will no longer engross the trade to America.

We will merely observe in passing, that we had understood that a principal object in taking possession of Amelia island, was to *prevent* smuggling.

It has been said that our country is now qualified to support manufactures here, and that all that is necessary is to enable private individuals to stand the first shock, which will be given to them by the British merchants, who are said to have a systematic plan to destroy manufactories here, by selling their own goods at a great loss. Those who maintain the existence of so improbable a plot, should give positive proof of it.

During the persecutions in the Netherlands, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, many of the inhabitants, especially from Flanders, left their native seats. They fled to England, and to those northern provinces in the Netherlands which had asserted their independence. In England they founded manufactures, and in Holland, &c. their capital was chiefly vested in commerce. The trade of the southern provinces was much lessened, and that of Holland increased. An impulse was given to the industry of England, and she became rich.

How far does our situation agree with that in which England stood to the rest of Europe? Was England peopled by a scattered population; had she fertile lands which were uncultivated? Was there any agricultural employment by which the Flemings could earn twice as much as they had been accustomed to gain at home? Unless these questions can be answered in the affirmative, there is a wide difference in the policy we ought to pursue, and in that which was adapted to the situation of England. A difference so great as to render all arguments founded upon this part of history, entirely irrelevant.

But it is said that we are now entirely unable to pay Great Britain for her manufactures; that Europe will no longer

receive our produce; and that our specie is nearly exhausted. If this be true, gentlemen, you will gain your end without the interposition of Congress. It is scarcely likely that goods will long be sent here for which we can make no return. Should this however continue to be the case; should England from an overflowing of benevolence be willing to clothe our population at her expense; it is to be hoped that the advocates of American manufactures will be willing to give up their plan, and receive their portion of this bounty with a good grace.

H. suggests to us, that in order to give our readers an opportunity of hearing both sides of the question, we ought to publish some of the arguments of those who are in favour of the proposed alteration in the tariff. This is the less necessary at present, because almost all the newspapers in the United States have published that side of the argument, and very few have printed any thing in opposition to it.

---

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Gentlemen—Voluminous essays, in favour of forcing American manufactures by an increase of duties, have been circulated over the whole republic, and are calculated by their size and number to produce much effect upon those who are not conversant with the subject, even when they do not read them. We may all remember that time in our lives when the longest or last speaker governed our opinions entirely.

The Philadelphia society have been particularly active in this work, and have pleased themselves in their addresses with the belief that they have rooted up the everlasting truths of Adam Smith. They will, however, convince but few who have examined for themselves, for the principles of that great man become more firmly fixed by every new blast of doctrine, and every fresh attack serves but to show its strength on another side.

With a wish that both sides of the question may be heard, I inclose to you the address, &c. of the Carlisle weavers, and an introduction to it from one of our newspapers; and add to it the fact, that "Lord Kenyon has obtained a committee of the House of Lords for examining into the state of the children employed



in cotton manufactories. It was stated by his lordship, that at Bolton the children worked thirteen hours and a half, in an atmosphere heated as high as 76°, and often 85°." N.

## MANUFACTURES.

The attention of the members of the *Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry*, and of those who read and admire their addresses, is respectfully solicited to the address of the journeymen weavers of Carlisle, in England. That paper speaks in the language of truth and bitter experience, and represents England as she really is, the most miserable nation on earth.

The picture of England contained in the society's address, is drawn from the accounts of years long since passed away; and shows what her situation was, before she felt in their full force, the direful effects of her restrictive commercial system. The people of England are now drinking the dregs of that bitter cup, administered to them by wicked and ambitious statesmen, and will long continue to feel its paralyzing effects. Even her statesmen, to whom experience has left no further refuge for deception, now begin to acknowledge, that the present distress of England is the consequence of the restrictive system. The recommendation of the bank committee, to parliament, to repeal all the prohibitions against the exportation of specie, as a preliminary step to the resumption of cash payments by the bank of England, is a confession, wrung from them by hard necessity, which should settle the question forever.

Restrictions upon commerce are the contrivances of tyrants, to enable them to lay upon the backs of the people the greatest possible burden of taxes, under the specious pretence of encouraging industry. Such things may exist in the corrupt atmosphere of monarchy, but republics should be as free in commerce as in polity.

HARMODIUS.

London, May 31.

*The Carlisle Weavers.*—The following account of the proceedings of these men, in the pursuit of their object, namely, an increase of wages, is copied from a Carlisle paper of Saturday last:

We have already adverted to the low rate of wages which the manufacturers of this city

and neighbourhood have for some time past been compelled to allow their gingham weavers, in consequence of the depressed state of this branch of trade.

It is natural that this state of things should be productive of complaints and agitations.—The sufferers congregated together, and it will be seen by the proceedings in parliament, that they have petitioned the legislature to be removed to some of the colonies. Perhaps it would be going too far to believe them all earnest in this request; their real intention is probably to fix the public attention upon their condition, and thus to gain some kind of relief.

On Tuesday evening, they assembled upon the sands in great numbers, a committee of twelve was appointed, and the whole body agreed to the publication of an address, which was read in manuscript, &c. The following day many of the leading men determined not to work unless the manufacturers allowed them more wages, and they went from shop to shop in every part of the town and neighbourhood, and compelled all others to follow their example, taking the unfinished work from the loom, and sending it home to the masters. In the evening they again assembled on the sands, to hear a letter from Mr. Curwen read, in answer to one transmitted with the petition before alluded to. On Thursday, strong parties went to Penrith, Wigton, Dalston, Brampton, Longtown, &c. and compelled the weavers there to follow their example. Many would fain have continued their labours, but were forced to desist by threats of all kind of visitations.

On Wednesday the following address was circulated and posted through the city and neighbourhood:—

*An appeal to public feeling.*—The journeymen weavers of Carlisle and neighbourhood, beg to call the attention of the public to the following simple truths. We are now arrived to such a pitch of wretchedness and misery, such, we sincerely believe, as never existed in any country in time of profound peace, except visited by a natural famine. We are a powerful people, but want strength; we are an industrious people, and yet want bread; whatever the cause may be, we will not at this moment pretend to determine, but the effects are dreadful to be contemplated, and still more horrible to experience. Only for a moment let any rational and reasonable being amongst you, say it to his own heart, and there, at the tribunal of that principle that dictates between right and wrong, imagine us, if he can, labouring in a place peculiarly unwholesome from its closeness and damps, where the air is impregnated with noxious matter, so that what we inhale is little better than a fœtid gas; which, though inseparable from the nature of the work itself, is nevertheless a particular aggravation of our misery, and all this for the reward of a shilling a day; and fed chiefly on potatoes, the proper food only for hogs; yet our miserable half famished children wait with anxious desire for their

scanty morsel of these provisions, and the fond mother, last of all to complain, summoning all her resolution together to hide the poignancy of her grief from her almost disconsolate partner; her child perhaps at her breast, feebly sucking that nourishment that nature almost refuses to bestow.

If this be not the very climax of human misery, tell us in what does human misery consist;—wives and children heart-broken and in rags; plunged altogether in helpless, and to all appearance quite irremediable ruin; we have only one gleam of hope left us, which is, that the legislature will take our distresses into consideration, we having petitioned our prince and the parliament to have us conveyed to Canada, or some of the northern colonies,\* that our families may yet hope to survive the wreck of misery that we are now involved in, and is apparently still getting nearer the final goal of destruction, for we are fully convinced that trade is near its consummation; that a severe winter, or a failing harvest, would introduce a fever that would not be easily eradicated. We are likewise convinced that the public in general knows that every principle of philosophy, justice and sound policy, imperiously demands that the poor be protected, since the immutable, and irreversible laws of nature have so blended the fate of all classes of society together, that whatever makes against the poor must, in the end, prove the destruction of the great. In our present unparalleled distresses, it is not too much to demand, with a voice of thunder, the adoption of a system of economy, and the stripping the undeserving of their ill-merited pensions. We have no peculiar affection for one denomination of public men more than another. Both Whigs and Tories have, in their turn, cajoled the people, and profited by their credulity; but experience has opened the eyes of the public mind to principles rather than to men: and we swear upon the altar of the Constitution—by the bravery of our forefathers, and the blood shed by them in asserting the immutable rights of human nature, that we are their legitimate sons, and that our conduct shall never belie their ancient fame.

THE WEAVERS OF CARLISLE.

Carlisle, June 25, 1819.

Yesterday the weavers of the adjacent towns arrived here and joined their brethren, and about four o'clock, the whole assembled upon the sands, to the amount of nearly two thousand two hundred, where they passed some resolutions; the greater part afterwards marched into the market place and English-street, in close order, without the least noise or disturbance, and in a short time those resident at a distance departed for their homes in the most peaceful manner. In the course of the day, the committee issued another handbill, pledging themselves that every thing

would be conducted with a scrupulous regard to the public tranquillity, and they also made a communication to the mayor, explaining their wishes and their objects.

Hitherto, with the exception of the violence and threats employed in compelling the unwilling to leave their work, the men have conducted themselves with great decorum, and we hope they will continue to pursue this line of conduct. The detachment of the 18th hussars, for some time past quartered here, under the orders of major Kennedy, was to have marched on Thursday morning on its route to Ireland; but at the requisition of the mayor and other magistrates, its departure is very properly delayed.

The demand of the men (as modified) is now an increase of one shilling per cut upon each quality of goods, and uniform prices. Many of the manufacturers are disposed to accede to their wishes, and hopes are entertained that a speedy accommodation will be effected. Their demand does not appear to us to be at all unreasonable; and we feel great pleasure in repeating, that they are deserving of the greatest praise for their peaceable conduct. We hope the time will arrive when the very remembrance of their present wretchedness will be lost in the enjoyment of plenty and comfort.

#### No. 4.—*The Ways of Divine Providence vindicated.*

(Concluded from p. 78.)

Where too but to the inequalities of the social state can we look for the display and improvement of those qualities which the Creator has made the badges of his favour and the brightest ornaments of the nature he has given us? Destroy these differences, and that moderation, that clemency, compassion and condescension on the one side, and on the other that contentment, submission, resignation, which approximate human nature to divine, and kindle up on earth that glory which shall shine for ever as the stars in heaven, would go down unbudded to the grave.

It is true this principle of necessary diversity of condition, has in all ages been perverted in its operation from the original design of Nature. But, alas! what principle of his condition has not the weakness and depravity of man perverted and abused? When the Creator placed him on earth a probationary for immortality, he ordained that freedom of agency should make a part of his constitution. In sorrow all the days of his life he rues the abuse of this glorious pri-

\* The petitions were each signed by nearly 1000 persons.



vilege. To how many places does the hand of experience point us, as we roam with her the wide field of human history, where exiled liberty mourns beyond the walls of her most favoured nations, her wretched children suffering under the iron hand of despotism, for the licentiousness that forfeited the blessings she bestowed. And to what but the shameful misapplication of the advantages God and nature gave, the iniquitous perversion of the intent of Heaven's dispensations, are we to ascribe it, that in all ages so many of the human race have sat exalted in indolent and useless ease, whose luxuries were provided, and whose peace protected by the sweat of the brows of miserable millions.

Are such then the ills of her children, and has grieved humanity no redress? Are these the evils inseparable from the system he has instituted, and has the God of compassion provided no remedy for them? The mistaken philanthropist, but oftener perhaps the sage speculatist in reform, will direct us to certain Agrarian regulations, by which these iniquitous differences of human society have been adjusted, and all things restored to the order of natural justice. But experience has abundantly proved the vanity of expedients such as these, and common sense, without hesitation, rejects them as nothing else than "constitutional robberies," by which not only the rich and the poor are placed on the same level, but virtue and vice, industry and indolence, knowledge and ignorance, honesty and knavery, involved in indiscriminate confusion. Others, to vindicate the Divine goodness in its permission, to reconcile its sufferers to their fate, or to soften the pain of their own hearts in the contemplation of it, will tell us poverty is no evil. This indefinite position can afford us no satisfaction here. That considered with respect to the principle on which the Deity acts in its permission poverty is not an evil, it is not for man one moment to dispute. With respect to those circumstances, which, while they exclude the positive miseries of indigence, admit a supply of the demands of nature, the same may with equal facility be admitted. The scenes of rural poverty have a thousand times furnished poetry its favourite spot, on which to erect its fabric of ideal happi-

ness. But here, as in general, poetic fiction is truth embellished and enlarged. It is for the most part true, that in these scenes virtue finds her best and most genial soil. Here piety holds her most honoured reign, because here man every where converses with his God. He every where contemplates order, economy and peace, and his soul is filled with a delightful harmony. Here are no temptations to envy, no corrosions of discontent, no aspirations after that uncertain and precarious good, which often employs the worst passions of the heart and banishes or disables the best. Here those amiable and tender affections from which God has ordained that man should derive his most exquisite enjoyments, exert their blessed influence undisturbed. Here too, patriotism often finds her favourite and her firmest sons, too happy to wish the change the political reformer generously offers; too virtuous to be tempted from their allegiance to their lawful rulers by the artifices of sedition; by habit too warmly attached to the soil they cultivate to wish to see it covered with carnage and stained with the blood of their slaughtered fellow creatures. Characterized then by circumstances such as these, who will call poverty an evil? Who in the perplexities of complicate cases, the anxieties of public responsibility, and the distractions of tumultuous dissipation, does not often sigh for the peace of the contented cottager—does not wish to bask in the delicious blaze that virtue sheds around his tranquil scene?

---

#### SLAVERY.

A review of Hall's *Travels, and Fearon's Sketches of America*, in the *Christian Observer* for February last, contains an able and dispassionate view of slavery in the United States. The article on the subject in the *Edinburgh Review*, No. 61, is noticed by the Editors with praise.

"Every reproach which the passage contains applies to the United States with an accuracy which admits of no cavil, and with a force which cannot be resisted. May it produce its due effect on the population of that rising empire."

The *Edinburgh reviewer*, in contrasting Great Britain with the United States, has thrown out of the question all her

territory but the *islands in the North Sea*. The Christian Observer thus notices this fact.

There is, however, one circumstance in the extract we have given from the Edinburgh Review, which has not a little surprised us: we mean, that the reviewer should have chosen to place Great Britain in *contrast* with the United States on this occasion. We know not whether the writer intended that this part of his observation should be understood ironically. If so, he has failed of his aim. At the same time we admit, that a more severe and biting satire on this country could hardly be imagined than he has in effect conveyed by thus bringing her forward to darken the shade which he has thrown over the internal policy of America. In this view, every syllable he has uttered is wormwood and gall. Let our readers look back to the extract; and as they cast their eye over it a second time, let them substitute Great Britain for America, and then say whether every expression of vituperation, every term of reprobation and disgust, may not be applied with at least equal force and equal justice to the one country as to the other. Is the institution of slavery less a *curse* in Great Britain than in America? Is there something so peculiar in the moral atmosphere of a British colony, that the "justice, gentleness, pity, and humility," which wither elsewhere under the influence of slavery, should there flourish; that conscience should there retain its dominion, and prevent all the hideous effects so well described as the inevitable result of unmeasured despotism?—Is "the value of liberty" less known, and are "its principles" less understood in England than in America? Are "the feelings and practices" involved in our system of colonial bondage less opposed to those principles, or are they less "the consummation of wickedness," because they exist under the sanction of the British government, rather than under that of the United States? *Is it less the duty of every Englishman than of "every American, who loves his country, to dedicate his whole life, and every faculty of his soul, to efface this foul stain from its character?"*

We are afraid that our readers will become weary of the title at the head of this article, and pass it over when they meet it, without notice. But it is only by a constant repetition of attacks that any impression can be produced on the public mind. It is not enough that our opinions are just, but we must proclaim them to convince others. In this part of the country little more remains to be done than to excite the people to make their neighbours better, either by our voice in Congress, or by causing public opinion to be felt through the medium of newspapers.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Our readers will learn with pleasure, that a committee has been appointed, on the motion of lord Castlereagh, to inquire into jails, and the best means of their improvement, and for the prevention of crime. To this we have to add a still more hopeful measure in the appointment of another committee, on the motion of Sir J. Mackintosh, (we wish we could say with the concurrence of ministers) for considering the operation and nature of the criminal law relative to capital punishment for felony. It would be quite impracticable, in our confined limits, to give even an outline of the able, and some of them most eloquent and convincing, speeches delivered on this occasion, especially those of the honourable mover, and of Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Buxton. Sir James Mackintosh, among a variety of other important facts, stated, that about two hundred capital felonies are at present recognized by the laws of England, but that within the last seventy years executions have only taken place on twenty-five of the number, so that upon one hundred and seventy-five the penalty ordered by statute has not been inflicted. There has been for many years an understanding, almost a confederacy, between judges, juries, counsel, prosecutors, witnesses, and the advisers of the Crown, to prevent the execution of the criminal law. The existing provisions are, in fact, considered the opprobrium of the country by almost every intelligent man, whose peculiar habits or profession have not rendered him insensible to the evil. We are glad, however, to find, (if for nothing else, yet for the success of his measure,) that Sir James Mackintosh has taken a *temperate* view of the subject; not proposing, at least for the present, any alteration in those felonies which are attended with alarming personal hazard, or which involve peculiar atrocity, such as highway robbery, piracy, &c. These he would leave as before to the discretionary power which at present exists, and which only inflicts the extreme punishment in cases of peculiar aggravation. The remaining classes of felony, in number about one hundred and fifty, many of which are of a very subordinate and even comparatively frivolous kind, are proposed to come within the



scope of the intended regulations. The majority against ministers on this occasion, where party ought to be out of the question, has been hailed with triumph both in parliament and throughout the country, as affording hopes of a reform in the criminal law, so universally desired by the nation, that an honourable member did not hesitate to remark, that "the House of Commons could not be said to be the representatives of the people, if they did not sanction the motion."

[*Christian Observer.*]

---

#### SLAVE STATES.

The houses, universally shaded with large virandas, seem to give notice of a southern climate; the huts round them, open to the elements, and, void of every intention of comfort, tell a less pleasing tale: they inform the traveller he has entered upon a land of masters and slaves, and he beholds the scene marred with wretched dwellings and wretched faces. The eye, which for the first time looks on a slave, feels a painful impression: he is one for whom the laws of humanity are reversed, who has known nothing of society but its injustice, nothing of his fellow man but his hardened, undisguised, atrocious selfishness. The cowering humility, the expressions of servile respect, with which the Negro approaches the white man, strike on the senses, not like the courtesy of the French and Italian peasant, giving a grace to poverty, but with the chilling indication of a crushed spirit: the sound of the lash is in his accents of submission; and the eye which shrinks from mine, caught its fear from that of the taskmaster. Habit steels us to all things; and it is not to be expected, that objects constantly present, should continue to excite the same sensations which they cause, when looked upon for the first time; and this, perhaps, is one reason, why so much cruelty has been tolerated in the world: but whoever should look on a slave for the first time in his life, with the same indifferent gaze he would bestow on any casual object, may triumph in the good fortune through which he was born free, but in his heart he is a slave, and, as a moral being, degraded infinitely below the Negro, in whose soul, the light of freedom has been

extinguished, not by his own insensibility, but by the tyranny of others. Did the miserable condition of the Negro leave him mind for reflection, he might laugh in his chains to see how slavery has stricken the land with ugliness. The smiling villages, and happy population of the eastern and central states, give place to the splendid equipages of a few planters, and a wretched Negro population, crawling among filthy hovels—for villages, (after crossing the Susquehanna,) there are scarcely any; there are only plantations—the very name speaks volumes.

[*Hall's Travels.*]

---

#### INDIANS.

The following letter is interesting as exhibiting the commencement of a subjection of the Indians to our government and laws. We are glad of the prospect of peace on our borders, but grieve for the abasement of that lofty courage which kept the owners of the soil so long independent. It is now too late to ask whether the same quiet might not have been procured by the exercise of friendship and justice. We can only hope that the white inhabitants of the frontier will be merciful to an unresisting race. General Jackson's last campaign has struck terror to the Indian heart.

"On the 1st inst. at 12 o'clock, Negosheik and Negoneba, two Indians of the Ottawa tribe, were executed at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, in pursuance of sentence of death pronounced upon them in May last, by the court of Common Pleas, for the murder of Wood and Bishop, on Carrying river, at the west end of Lake Erie. They were taken by their own tribe, and given up to the whites by their chief, who preferred executing them in his own way, to that of hanging, or *weighing*, as he termed it; at the same time pronouncing them worthy of death. At eleven o'clock the prisoners were unironed, for the purpose of being conveyed to the place of divine service. On their being placed in a wagon for that purpose, Negosheik gave a long war whoop; from thence they were conveyed to the place of worship, where they, their interpreter (a Mr. Flemming), their chief, and seven others of their tribe, surrounded with armed militia, who formed a hollow square, when an able and appropriate prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. —, and a sermon suited to the occasion was preached to about two thousand spectators, by the Rev. Mr. —, with prayer; after which the procession was formed, and moved to the place of execution in the following order:

In front, commanding officer of the guard; 2d, sheriff; 3d, clergymen; 4th, music, playing *Abnomak*, or Indian warrior; 5th, hollow square inclosing prisoners; 6th, their interpreter, chief, and their other Indian friends; followed in close and regular order by horsemen and footmen. After arriving at the place of execution, the gallows was enclosed by the guard, who kept their station until the execution was finished.\* *Negosheik* sent for his chief when on the scaffold, and requested him to take good care of his (*Negosheik's*) children, and bring them up to be better than he had been.

We are happy to state, to the honour of Huron county, that the prisoners have been attended with that tenderness and hospitality which becomes a Christian people, and that solemnity and good order reigned throughout the whole scene.

\* A letter from a gentleman who was present at the execution, to the postmaster of Jersey city, states that when the sheriff attempted to place the caps over their faces, they made considerable resistance.—*E. Post.*

### Statistics.

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

##### Statements respecting the Sale of the Public Lands.

The quantity of the unappropriated lands lying east of the river Mississippi, has been estimated at two hundred millions of acres. The quantity west of that river, for want of

definite boundaries, cannot, with any degree of accuracy be estimated. Calculating on the establishment of three additional states, all fronting on that river, and extending a convenient depth back, and still leaving in their rear and on their north-west limits a widely extended space for the Indians to occupy, within the boundaries of the United States, the unappropriated lands within those states, together with Louisiana, may be estimated at one hundred millions of acres; of these three hundred millions, more than one half is subject to the Indian title.

The sales made by authority of the Congress under the confederation, were, three tracts, by special contracts with the Board of Treasury, at two-thirds of a dollar per acre: in virtue of which were granted—

	Acres.
To the state of Pennsylvania	202,187
the Ohio company	964,285
John C. Symmes and associates	248,540
By public sales, under the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785, at not less than \$1 per acre	72,974

Total sold under the former government } 1,487,986

There were sold under the act of the 18th of May, 1796, before the establishment of the land offices, at not less than \$2 per acre—

	Acres.
At Pittsburg	43,446
Philadelphia	5,120
Total under said act	48,566

##### A Statement respecting the Sale of Public Lands north-west of the river Ohio.

Years ending 30th Sept.	Acres sold.	Purchase money.	Land reverted.	Money forfeited.	Money due by individuals.	Total balance outstanding.
1801	398,646	834,887	—	—	—	459,152
1802	340,009	680,019	—	207	—	1,352,822
1803	199,080	398,161	—	222	1,092,390	1,630,749
1804	314,253	635,563	—	1,025	1,332,697	2,323,749
1805	619,266	1,235,953	—	1,102	2,094,305	2,535,188
1806	473,211	1,001,358	—	1,588	2,245,557	2,427,100
1807	284,180	588,610	—	7,343	2,158,306	2,276,912
1808	195,579	434,444	—	3,129	2,041,673	2,142,860
1809	143,409	355,783	—	6,168	1,912,703	1,902,054
1810	158,843	344,256	—	25,373	1,646,642	1,711,053
1811	207,017	449,502	—	49,541	1,496,371	1,783,200
1812	391,664	849,632	94,075	47,431	1,599,106	1,585,209
1813	256,345	560,510	123,571	63,262	1,483,861	2,245,531
1814	823,264	1,702,016	33,648	13,949	3,163,936	2,417,859
1815	1,092,979	2,285,680	42,435	7,484	4,334,648	5,806,377
1816	1,131,956	2,464,792	54,008	12,930	5,627,797	7,575,092
1817	1,414,952	3,090,866	79,287	27,733	7,290,489	
1818	1,245,106	2,571,336	46,221	5,808		

The sales made in the last quarter of the year 1818, are not embraced in this statement.

NOTE.—Fractions of dollars and of acres are omitted.



*Total sales of Land in Mississippi and Alabama, from the opening of the several land offices in that state and territory, to the 30th September, 1818.*

Acres.	Purchase Money.
2,514,111	\$7,950,660
For which balance in Mississippi, due on that day by individuals	\$2,102,852
Total balance outstanding	2,312,342
In Alabama, by individuals	3,068,136
Total balance outstanding,	3,079,393
The total due by purchasers of lands north-west of the river Ohio, in the state of Mississippi, and the Alabama territory, on the 30th of September, 1818	12,472,734

*The several Acts passed for the relief of Purchasers of Public Lands.*

When passed.	Term of payment extended.
15th April, 1806,	5 and a half months.
2d March, 1809,	2 years.
30th April, 1810,	2 years.
23d April, 1811,	2 years.
30th April, 1812,	3 years.
3d March, 1813,	3 years.
19th February, 1814,	3 years.
4th February, 1815,	3 years.
24th April, 1816,	2 years and 8 months.
18th April, 1818,	to 31st Mar. following.

A bill passed for the same purpose at the last session.

### *Distribution of Caloric, June, 1819.*

	Mean for the month.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wooster	72.01	89°-19th	58°-1st
Chilicothe	77.09	98°-18th	60°-2d
Cincinnati	74.05	94°-17th	51°-2d
Jeffersonville	79.61	97°-18th	60°-1st
Shawaneetown	74.35	94°-17th	54°-12th
New Gallatin, Sum-			
nercounty, Ten.	74.84	92°-18th	54°-2d
Savannah	77.51	97°-29th	64°-7th

These seven positions are within an area of about 9 degrees of latitude and 7 of longitude. The mean temperature of the month differed but by 9.16. In six of these places the greatest heat, and in five the least heat, was on the same days nearly. Wooster is situated near the sources of rivers which are discharged into Lake Erie and into the Ohio, reaching the ocean by the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi: it is, probably, higher above the level of the ocean, and it was also cooler than either of the other positions.

J. M.

*General Land Office, July 27.*

### *Revenue of the City of New York, from May, 1818, to May, 1819.*

During the above time was	-	\$682,819
Expenditures	-	671,347

*Part as follows:*

Opening and improving streets	-	163,000
Docks and slips	-	65,000

Pumps and wells	-	2,400
Almshouse and penitentiary	-	105,000
City watch	-	50,000
Lamps	-	25,000
Fire department	-	11,700
Police office	-	6,000
County contingents	-	28,800
City improvements	-	15,700

### *Miscellany.*

#### HUMANITY AND COURAGE.

The warrior, who risks his life to *destroy*, is loudly applauded for his courage. How much more praiseworthy is the conduct of that man who risks his life to *save*.

The exertions of captain Dillingham, so honourable to humanity, we should take pleasure in publishing were he a Turk or Arab. As an American citizen he reflects honour on his country; the intimate relative of *one of our friends*, we take peculiar pleasure in placing on record his noble achievement. [*V. Record.*]

The following translation from a French paper, contains further evidence of the humanity of our brave seamen. Capt. Dillingham, of whom such honourable mention is made, is an American citizen; and the Warrington is an American ship, owned and navigated by citizens of the United States.

[*From the Memorial of Bordeaux.*]

On the 31st December, 1818, James Dillingham, captain and owner of the ship Warrington, being in lat. 47, N. long. 50, W. meridian of Paris, discovered a brig entirely dismantled, and apparently in the greatest distress. It was the Robert, of Blythe, captain Robert Clarke, who sailed from Liverpool for New York, and had been buffeted by the waves during 102 days. She had 18 passengers on board, among whom were five children, two of the latter at the breast. The eldest of the ladies was not more than twenty-three. At the moment when these unfortunate beings were seen from the Warrington, the sea was horrific—the brig half opened, made water in every direction; her captain, lashed to the helm, struggling in vain against the billows; and during the last twenty-four hours, even the ladies themselves had worked at the pumps with the sailors, still endeavouring to delay, for some instants, a death which seemed inevitable.

At the sight of their imminent peril,

James Dillingham, forgetting his own safety, immediately resolved to save them. He succeeded at first in launching a boat; but it required all his authority to make the sailors set out, as the greatness of the danger appalled them. Indeed their fears were not without cause, for the boat foundered at the very moment it neared the brig, and the men had only time to grapple the vessel. Dillingham's courage increased with the danger. Another boat was launched, and followed by some intrepid seamen, he threw himself into it and steered straight for the wreck. By his skill and daring he succeeded in boarding her. All on board wished to escape at once; but Dillingham, by blending much firmness with mildness, succeeded in restraining their eagerness, and the deliverance of some was deferred to insure the safety of all. Having taken as many on board as the boat could hold without danger, he regained his vessel, and in two other trips, not less perilous, especially as night approached, he succeeded in saving all on board the wreck. One child alone, 18 months old, died in captain Dillingham's arms.

The bare perusal of the particulars which we have just stated is sufficient to give a true idea of the courage and presence of mind of this intrepid captain, but to justly appreciate the good qualities of his generous soul, we must read the modest and unvarnished account he gave to the prefect of the Gironde, who had expressed a wish to learn the particulars. We shall cite the concluding sentence of this report, as it is remarkable:

"When all these unfortunate beings had reached my ship, I forgot the dangers I had run—I even forgot the risk of wanting food for so many additional mouths—nothing like that occupied my thoughts. I felt nothing but the satisfaction of having contributed to save the lives of those distressed beings—they loaded me with their benedictions, and I was happy. Their grateful prayers doubtless reached the throne of the Most High, for I had only 32 days passage."

The brother of one of the ladies came from London to Bordeaux for the express purpose of thanking captain Dillingham. It is in like thanks, coming from the hearts of those he saved, and in his own

breast, that such a man as captain Dillingham finds his sweetest reward.

---

*Extracts of Letters, from a gentleman on board the United States' steam-boat, Western Engineer—The latest of June 18th, &c. 1819.*

By unavoidable delays and the non-operation of parts of the steam engine, the party were detained at the garrison, near Pittsburg, until the 3d of May. They proceeded from Pittsburg, under a national salute from the arsenal, which was returned from the boats; and the cheers of the numerous spectators who had assembled to see them depart.

The first night they came to at Steubenville, the second day passed Charleston, Virginia, and fired a salute, as is customary, at all the towns of note on this river: and on the fourth day stopped at Marietta to procure wood. Here they visited one of the largest ancient fortifications in the western country; it covers upwards of sixty acres of ground, has high and regular built walls of embankments, with guarded gateways on each side; both within and without there are several large mounds, some of which are round and others square, the largest of the round ones is thirty feet in height and surrounded by a ditch and bank.

They arrived at Cincinnati in four days from the time of starting—but were only 73 hours in running 526 miles, with the wind the whole distance ahead.

The party were detained a week at Cincinnati on account of the ill health of Dr. Baldwin. While here they were passed by the 6th and part of the 5th regiment, in ten large barges with twenty oars each; many of the officers had their wives, and some their sisters with them, all in excellent spirits, altogether presenting a very elegant spectacle.

A salute was fired on passing the residence of general Harrison, 20 miles below Cincinnati, in compliment to his past services.

The party arrived at Louisville on the 19th—here commence the falls of the Ohio, which continue rapid for two miles, the water flowing for that distance over a flat table rock; having a high steam power, aided by the velocity of the current, the boat went over beautifully, and with satisfaction to all on board.

Shippingport is situated at the foot of the Rapids, where the party remained four days, and then proceeded to Shawanee town. This town was originally settled by the Shawanee nation, but is now wholly occupied by whites; it is badly situated, and it requires little penetration to say it can never thrive. The party were detained here two days in effecting some slight alterations and repairs in the boat.

Some miles below this town there is a range of limestone rocks, fronting the river, in a precipice of sixty feet perpendicular, in which there is a large cave, noted for a number of Mammoth bones found in it; the cave is one hundred and sixty feet deep, and has a beautiful arched front. Here the boat ran on a sand



bar, and was got off with difficulty by the crew, in the water with pries, &c. Two miles below she grounded a second time, but was got off with less difficulty.

"We entered the Mississippi on Sunday, the 30th of May. The Indian name *Missachipi*, or 'Father of Rivers,' is certainly not inappropriate. The current runs from 3 to 4 miles per hour, and contains about one-fifth of yellowish mud, which prevented our making use of it as long as we could do without; with all its mud it is considered wholesome water by those residing on its banks; it certainly is better than many of the springs, some of which are very impure, emitting sulphuretted hydrogen, which may be smelt at a quarter of a mile; one of this kind is near St. Louis.

"On the Mississippi game is plenty; we saw deer, turkeys, swan, geese and pelicans; but have not found a new bird.

"The scenery of the Ohio, and lower parts of the Mississippi, present a sameness throughout, until you ascend as high as Cape Guardian; it then becomes broken, and in some places grand beyond any thing I have ever seen; long and broken precipices of limestone rock, of immense height, extend for miles along the river; some with bare summits, others capped with bushes and trees. As you ascend higher, the country gradually opens into prairies, which continue up to St. Louis, which is situated on an extensive prairie, extending six or eight miles back from the river.

"The rise and fall of the Mississippi is not so great as that of the Ohio, and some other of the western rivers. The Ohio has been known to rise sixty-three feet perpendicular; ten is high for the Mississippi.

"The floods of the Ohio become more frequent as the country becomes cleared; those of the Mississippi less.

"We have employed a keel boat, and manned her with twenty men, to take our provisions and presents, which enlarges our party to upwards of forty men. The boat has ascended the Missouri several days before us."

Colonel J. Johnson has built five steamboats to carry troops and provisions to the Yellow Stone. Three of them are at Belle Fontaine, on the Missouri, waiting the arrival of the other two, which have been detained below by accidents. It is mentioned that one of them had taken fire, in attempting to race the Western Engineer, and was near being destroyed. It is the general opinion in that country, that colonel Johnson will meet with great difficulty, as the smallest of his boats draws six feet, and the Missouri is one of the most difficult rivers to navigate.

It is gratifying to know that the party are in health.

#### DESIDERATA.

The following is a list of the wants and desires of the people of the territory

of Missouri, the items being only heads to longer articles upon them, setting forth the grievances now sustained by the want of the several things mentioned, and the immense benefit that would arise from the fulfilment of their wishes. Our readers will readily perceive that all these requests are not likely to be complied with immediately.

*Objects of public interest with the people of Missouri; the accomplishment of which requires the aid of the national government.*

1. The change of the territorial for the state form of government.
2. The adjustment of the land titles derived from the late Spanish government in Upper Louisiana.
3. The protection of the Missouri frontier.
4. The protection of the Missouri fur traders.

The establishment of military posts at the Falls of St. Anthony and at the Mandan villages, is the first step towards yielding this protection. The second will be in the abolition of the United States' factories; and the third, in the incorporation of an American fur company, &c.

5. Working the salt springs.

The territory of Missouri abounds with salt springs. In many places they are almost as common as fresh water springs. The territory would be able to furnish an empire with salt, if all her springs were properly worked. Yet what is the fact? The people of Missouri are themselves buying salt, imported from the Illinois, from the Kenhawa, and from New Orleans; because the United States claim all the springs in the territory as her own, even some of those which the Spanish government conceded to individuals before the cession of Louisiana; and, thus claiming all, will neither lease them to the people of the country, nor have them worked on her own account. The few which are worked to a small extent are done at the risk of being prosecuted, or forcibly ejected, under the law of 1807, by the United States, &c.

6. The working the lead mines.

The lead mines of Missouri are sufficient to furnish all America with lead; they yield, however, very little at present. The United States monopolize them; they even reclaim those that the Spanish government granted; and this monopoly, so odious in its own nature, is not the less oppressive upon the country, and ruinous upon the lead trade, because exercised by the sovereign authority of a republican government.

7. A national road to Washington City, &c.

The Roman government laid open the republic in all directions by national highways, &c.

8. Post road to New Orleans.

The exigencies of commerce demand this road. New Orleans is the grand emporium of the western world. All the trade of the val-

ley of the Mississippi is gravitating to that point. St. Louis, especially, has always done much business there. In a few years she will trade no where else for foreign productions. Goods from London by the way of New Orleans, are brought to St. Louis, for less money than they could be hauled over land from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

9. Post routes throughout the territory.

10. Post route between St. Louis and Louisville, by the way of Vincennes.

Louisville is the point of communication between St. Louis and Washington city.

11. A port of entry at St. Louis.

Nature has made St. Louis a *port*; it will require a law of Congress to make her a *port of entry*. Fear of smuggling in passing so far up the river is the only reasonable objection. To obviate that, let the cargo be entered at New Orleans, and the duties collected at St. Louis, where it is delivered, and where a duplicate of the entry at New Orleans can be transmitted.

12. A canal between Lake Michigan and the river Illinois.

The territory of Missouri, in common with all America, is interested in this communication. The report of Messrs. Philips and Graham show how little is required from the hand of art to complete the work of nature; and to open the northern seas into the valley of the Mississippi, by the canal of Chicago. The small expense required would certainly be yielded by Congress on the request of the states chiefly interested.

13. A canal to unite the Mississippi with the Lake Superior.

This also would be but an inconsiderable work. The river St. Croix, which is, in fact, a long narrow lake, joins the Mississippi just under the Falls of St. Anthony, is without a fall rapid, and is only divided by a portage of half a mile from Burntwood creek, an arm of Lake Superior. A canal through this portage would connect the river and the lake.

The use and navigation of Lake Superior is desirable to the territory of Missouri, and to the United States, on many accounts. Its southern border is lined with rich copper mines, the use of which would be invaluable as an article of domestic manufacture, of commerce, and in the construction of a navy, and even for market money, if the value of the copper coins were doubled. [Union.

#### TO FARMERS.

The following advertisement of the brewers of the city of New York, deeply affects the agricultural interest of this country. It is well known, that Dutchess county, for a number of years, has been famous for the culture of barley; yielding, in point of quality, to none offered in the New York market. But serious injury has arisen to those using this grain

from the imperfect manner of its being gathered, and from being thrashed at too early a period. Barley is a grain that should be well ripened before cut, and put into the barn or barrack in a dry state, and in that situation remain a short time before thrashed for market.

#### To Raisers of Barley.

We the undersigned, Brewers in the city of New York, have for some years past been in the habit of using barley raised in Dutchess county, and consider it when well harvested, and left a proper time in the straw, inferior to none in the state. Latterly, however, to our great disappointment and loss, it has frequently proved unfit for the purpose of malting, owing, in our opinion, chiefly, if not solely, to the practice of thrashing it too early, which exposes it to injury by sweating in the heap. In consequence of which we have determined not to purchase, at any price, barley thrashed before the 25th September.

Samuel Milbank & Co.	P. Snyder & Co.
Thomas Strong,	John P. Groshon,
John Withington,	Robert Barnes,
John Murphy,	Thos. Morgan & Co.
Bethell & Taylor.	John Benham,
William Coulthard,	P. S. Groshon.

New York, July 14, 1819.

The subscribers having for several years experienced the same inconvenience and disadvantage, as stated in the above advertisement, have deemed it necessary to inform the raisers of barley in this county, that they coincide with the opinion of those gentlemen, as to the cause and consequences resulting from too early thrashed barley, &c.; would therefore recommend to the growers of this article, to defer thrashing any, until the above mentioned date, at the expiration of which time, shall be prepared to purchase at the market price, and not sooner.

M. VASSAR & Co.

Poughkeepsie, July 27, 1819.

[Dutchess Obs.

**The Mediterranean Squadron.**—We have already stated (says the New York Commercial Advertiser,) that the emperor of Austria and the king of Naples had visited the American ship Franklin, while our squadron was lying in the bay of Naples. Captain Sawyer, of the brig Adriatic, who has arrived at Boston, from Trieste and Gibraltar, gives the following account of the royal and noble guests who have visited that ship: "The Franklin was visited, while in Naples, by a great many of the Italian and English nobility. May 18th, the emperor and empress of Austria, king of Naples,



prince Leopold and wife, with a great number of ladies and gentlemen of both courts, visited the Franklin; they were received by two royal salutes, yards manned by the whole squadron, and the British ship of the line Rochefort. They expressed great satisfaction. The Emperor promised to return some other day by himself, and look through the ship more at his leisure. Among the English nobility that visited the ship, were admirals sir Sidney Smith, Hotham, Freemantle, and sir Philip Durham; they made frequent visits, always bringing a number of ladies with them. The 21st, the prince of Russia visited the ship; he came as a citizen, wishing no parade. The 26th May, the viceroy of Sicily visited the ship; was saluted with 21 guns, going and coming. The next day the queen came on board."

*New South Wales.*—The committee of the House of Commons are entering with much interest on an inquiry into the present state and capabilities of our settlements in this part of the world. A gentleman who has been many years in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, has been already examined several days. It appears their wools promise to be of much moment to the colonists, and not to be unimportant to this country; some bales were sold in March at Garraway's, as high as 5s. 6d. per lb. Many manufacturers, we learn, prefer them to the Saxon wools, from their peculiar elastic and silky quality. Already most of the necessities of life are less expensive in New Holland than in Great Britain. The following fruits are growing in abundance and perfection:—Oranges, citrons, lemons, grapes, guavas, pomegranates, the olive, loquats, nectarines, apricots, peaches, apples, pears, cherries, plums, medlars, mulberries, figs, walnuts, Spanish chesnuts, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, melons, &c. The hop also promises to succeed to the utmost wishes of the planter; and their barley being particularly fine, the colonists may be expected to produce a good malt liquor for their own consumption. From the luxuries which the grape bears, they have equally the most promising expectation of drinking their own wines, and it is understood a distillery will be permitted in the territory: our Antipo-

dean brethren will shortly have the means of independently furnishing themselves with most of the comforts of life.

[*Eng. Paper.*

*Literary Reward.*—The laborious antiquary, John Stowe, after dedicating the greatest part of a life, extended far beyond the usual period of existence, to researches in which the public were essentially interested, when suffering under the tortures of an excruciating disease, and upon the very verge of the grave, was obliged to *ask alms* of his fellow citizens and countrymen. However strange this may seem, it is nevertheless true, that in the year 1604, this worthy citizen obtained from that learned monarch and great encourager of learning, James the First, a license to collect "the charitable benevolence of a well disposed people," for his subsistence. In this brief his various labours for forty-five years, spent in composing his Annals, and also eight years dedicated to his Survey of London, his merit and his age are mentioned; and power was given to him or his deputies, to *ask charity* at the different churches through a considerable number of counties and cities in England, with an exhortation and persuasion to persons to contribute their mites. This was the second year of the king. A letter from the king on the same subject is also extant, on the back of which *seven shillings and sixpence* are set down as the subscription of the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, with the churchwarden's name endorsed.

*New Hampshire.*—The legislature have appointed a committee to consider the expediency and practicability of establishing a Public Literary Institution in that state; in what place it would be proper to locate the same; to ascertain what funds can be obtained for that purpose; and digest a plan for establishing and organizing said institution, and report at the next session: also requesting the representatives and senators in Congress from that state to procure a grant from Congress of a portion of the public lands for that purpose.

*Fort Mifflin.*—On October 22d, 1777, Fort Mifflin was attacked by the British men of war and frigates, without success. The Augusta frigate and Merlin sloop of war grounded; the Augusta took fire, and

blew up; the Merlin was hastily evacuated and burnt. Col. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, commanded the fort.

Some few days since an enterprising individual, in the habit of plying up and down the Delaware, succeeded in raising a gun belonging to one of the above vessels; it is a double fortified 24 pounder; and its high state of preservation, after having laid near forty-two years in the water, makes it a subject of curiosity. It appears to have been cast in the reign of George the First, bearing his majesty's initials and arms. I now lies at our navy yard gate. [Frank. Gaz.

*Anecdote.*—The Germans sleep between two beds; and it is related that an Irish traveller, upon finding a feather bed thus laid over him, took it into his head that the people slept in *strata*, one upon the other, and said to the attendant "Will you be good enough to tell the gentleman or lady, that is to be over me, to make haste, as I want to go to sleep."

*Note to Tom Crib's Memorial.*

*British Bank Stock.*—The shares of the Bank of England were originally £100 sterling each. They have lately, we believe, been increased by bonuses, &c. to £155, and dividends on this sum, besides *extraordinaries*, have been 10 per cent. per annum. We have old Lloyd's Lists before us, in which this stock is quoted at £255. At the last date, it was about £212. [Bost. Cent.

It is said that a great number of Swiss peasants have passed down the Rhine to take shipping for America.

We learn that the Russian minister, whilst on an excursion to Mount Vernon, obtained from a tree growing over the tomb of Washington, a small branch, sufficient to make a walking stick, which he intends sending to Russia, as a present for the emperor *Alexander*, in remembrance of our beloved Washington, with the simple motto of "MOUNT VERNON" engraved on a small gold plate fixed on its head. [Washington Gaz.

The fourth number of the Belgic Medical Journal contains an account of a new chemical discovery, the result of which is that hydro sulphat of iron, (hydro soulfure do set,) made from iron sulphur and waters, taken internally, will

instantly cause salivation to cease; and when applied externally, will cure the most inveterate itch.

The tomb of Marechal Massena is nearly finished: fifty horses were employed for some days in drawing marble for its construction. The eastern side of the tomb will bear this inscription (sufficient for the hero), *Massena died the 4th April, 1817.*

A society has been formed in France, on the special report of the minister of the interior, for "the melioration of prisons." By a royal decree, the king has declared himself protector of the society, and the duke d'Angouleme president. The dukes de Laroche foucault, d'Albuna (Souchet) and count Chaptal, are among the members.

M. de Villemain has just published a Life of Cromwell, of which a celebrated critic says, "the author has proved himself to be a man of the wisest conceptions, and of the most profound talents of execution; of a noble soul, united to a literary head of superior organization. He treats his delicate subject without passion, or the slightest allusion to recent events. The style of his history exhibits the calmness of the statesman, the elegance of ancient simplicity, and the most exalted and profound ideas."

*Epitaph on a Dog.*—On a tablet in the garden of Newstead Abbey, the ancestral residence of the Byron family, are the well known "Lines to the memory of a Newfoundland Dog," preceded by this singular inscription:

Near this spot  
Are deposited the remains of one,  
Who possessed beauty without vanity,  
And all the virtues of man without his vices:  
This praise, which would be unmeaning  
flattery,  
If inscribed over human ashes,  
Is but a just tribute to the memory of  
Boatswain, a DOG,  
Who was born in Newfoundland, May, 1808,  
And died in Newstead, Nov. 18, 1813.

[Eng. Mag.

Upwards of one thousand schools of mutual instruction are at present in complete operation in France. The minister of war has adopted such measures as will enable the army generally to partake of



its benefits. Already 30,000 soldiers, by a prompt and sure mode of instruction, are repairing the consequences of lost time in their youth. The societies of Paris and London, carry on an active correspondence, and are incessantly employed in rendering education more common and more easily attainable.

*Bees.*—A method of taking the honey, without destroying the bees.

The common practice of killing the bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object, without any injury to this most interesting little animal, which, on the score of interest, as well as humanity, claims regard, I beg leave to communicate it through your paper, should you deem it worthy a place in it.

In the evening, when the bees have retired, take the hive from its stand, spread a table cloth on the ground, set the hive on it, placing something under to raise it three or four inches; then draw up the corners of the cloth and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving it loose below, that the bees will have sufficient room to remain between it and the hive; then raise the lid of the hive a little, and blow in the smoke from a segar, a few puffs of which, as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down; continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke all round, and in a few minutes it will be found that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take off the lid, and cut away as much of the honey as you may think proper. If the operation be performed in the beginning of July, you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey, put on the lid, loosen the cloth and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand, and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practised of driving the bees into another hive, as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb, which is still empty, and the young bees, not yet out of the cells, are preserved. There is also danger in driving, of their not liking their new habitation, and in that case sallying out and making war upon their neighbours.—The above method has frequently been practised by myself and others, and we have always found it to do well. *AMATOR MELLIS. Amer. Farmer.*

## Poetry.

[From the *New York Evening Post.*]

Mr. Coleman—The extravagant price of Leghorn hats in London, as mentioned in your

paper this evening, suggests the annexed lines. You will observe that part of the first stanza is an almost literal quotation from Milton. Your's, *CROAKER.*

### CURTAIN CONVERSATIONS.

"I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date."—*Daily Newspapers.*

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,"

The bard of Eden sings,

"Young Love his constant lamp will light,

"And wave his purple wings."

But rain-drops from the clouds of care,

May bid that lamp be dim,

And little Love will pout, and swear

'Tis then no place for him.

So mus'd the lovely Mrs. Dash,

(We blush to mention names,)

When for her surly husband's cash,

She urg'd, in vain, her claims.

"I want a little money, dear,

"As Vandervoort and Flandin,

"Their bill (which now has run a year)

"To-morrow mean to hand in."

"Zounds!" cried the husband, half asleep,

"You'll drive me to despair."

The lady was too proud to weep,

And too polite to swear:

She bit her lip for very spite;

He felt a storm was brewing,

And dream'd of nothing else all night

But brokers, banks, and ruin!

He thought her pretty once—but dreams

Have sure a wondrous power;

For, to his eye, the lady seems

Quite ugly since that hour.

And Love, who, on their bridal eve,

Had promis'd long to stay,

Forgot his promise, took *French leave*,

And bore his lamp away.

*CROAKER & Co.*

### THE ICELANDER'S SONG.

The Southern\* may boast of his lawns, crown'd with flowers,

Where the gale, breathing incense, unceasingly flies;

He may vaunt the rich hue of his rose-tangled bowers,

Or the sapphire and gold of his bright sunny skies.

Of highlands, whose slopes the gay landscape adorning,

Are richly imbued with the vine's purple glow—

Or meadows, impearl'd with the dews of the morning,

Where the myrtle groves bloom and the tulip trees blow.

\* An appellation by which the Icelanders designate the inhabitants of southerly climates.

But it is not a theme that will waken emotion

In an Iceland's bosom, far dearer to me  
Is my own native Thule,\* white-hair'd daughter of Ocean!

Her brow in the clouds, and her feet on the sea.

With her frost-prison'd cliffs, when the ice-blink is blending,

With twilight its hue on the glacier of snow;

With the hawk, through the mist, mantled round him, ascending,

And the young seals that sport on the ice-shoal below.

Dear is the summer of day, when the fountains,

Unfetter'd and free, spout the pure chrystal stream;

Prized is the cataract's leap from the mountains,

When sparkling at night in the moon's silver beam;

Dear is the spot where the reindeer are bounding,

O'er the lava spread strand from the volcanic fires,

To the moss cover'd hut, and the comfort surrounding

The wives of our choice, and the hearths of our sires.

*Liverpool.*

G. R. E.

#### TO CAPE ANN.

Sweetest of lands! where in youth I resided,  
Where the happiest moments of life have been spent;

Where childhood in rural enjoyment hath glided,

Smoothly and sweetly away in content.

How oft of thy pleasures, hath memory pondered,

And infancy's gambols again acted o'er;

How oft o'er thy beach, I at twilight have wander'd,

With feelings of rapture I ne'er shall see more.

How oft where the sun, with meridian brightness,

O'er thy green verdant meadows with scorching heat glowed,

Thy smooth sloping hillocks, I've travers'd with lightness,

And under thy trees dark green foliage reposed.

How oft has pale Fancy sweet Mary presented,

In beauty's bright charms, as she last met my view;

When her tearfully mild azure eyes represented

The soft falling showers of Heav'n so blue.

\* Iceland was the Ultima Thule of the ancients.

Oh! is there a heart, a heart that is glowing,  
In the hardest, the coldest ice-bosom of man,

That unmoved can behold the bright tears gently flowing

From an angel of thee! from a girl of Cape Ann?

Love's own nursery! long may'st thou flourish,

Eternally dear to this heart thou wilt be;

Place of my infancy, e'er shall I nourish

The thoughts of the sweet happy hours spent in thee.

*Bost. Intell.]*

HENRI.

#### WRITTEN AFTER A SUMMER SHOWER.

The rain is o'er—how dense and bright

Yon pearly clouds reposing lie!

Cloud above cloud, a glorious sight,

Contrasting with the dark blue sky!

In grateful silence earth receives

The general blessing: fresh and fair,

Each flower expands its little leaves,

As glad the common joy to share.

The softened sunbeams pour around

A fairy light, uncertain, pale;

The wind flows cool; the scented ground

Is breathing odours on the gale.

'Mid yon rich clouds' voluptuous pile,

Methinks some spirit of the air

Might rest to gaze below awhile,

Then turn to bathe and revel there.

The sun breaks forth—from off the scene

Its floating veil of mist is flung;

With all the wilderness of green

With trembling drops of light is hung.

Now gaze on Nature—yet the same—

Glowing with life, by breezes fann'd,

Luxuriant, lovely, as she came,

Fresh in her youth from God's own hand.

Hear the rich music of that voice,

Which sounds from all below, above:

She calls her children to rejoice,

And round them throws her arms of love.

Drink in her influence—low born care,

And all the train of mean desire,

Refuse to breathe this holy air,

And mid this living light expire.

#### PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

*By Littell & Henry, 74 South Second St.*

Where subscriptions and communications will be received.

Terms Five Dollars per annum, payable on the first of July of each year.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

*Clark & Raser, Printers.*